

Every Woman Should Know

There are three entirely different kinds of baking powder, namely:

- (1) Cream of tartar, derived from grapes;
- (2) Alum, a mineral acid; and
- (3) Phosphate of Lime.

(1) Baking Powders made of Cream of Tartar add to the food the same healthful qualities that exist in the ripe grapes from which Cream of Tartar is derived.

(2) Baking Powders made of Alum add to the food some form of Alum or Aluminum, a heavy metal, wholly foreign to any natural article of food.

(3) Phosphate of Lime is made from rock or by burning bones which by chemical action are changed into a white, powdered acid. It is used in baking powder only because it is a cheaper substitute.

A Cream of Tartar powder never contains Alum or Phosphate.

Every housekeeper should read the names of the ingredients printed on the label and know what she is using.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

CURRENT COMMENT

Skeptical of Its Weather Powers.

What's the matter with the merry month of May, anyway? Not one clear day, so far—Montpelier Argus, May 6. The power of the press is here illustrated. The morning following the complaint of the Montpelier contemporary, nature served us one of the most perfect days imaginable. When the drought comes this summer, neighbor, we shall call upon you to break it.—Barre Times. Yes, and the moon after the morning following the complaint the sky was overcast, and in the afternoon it rained again. Better look after some one else to break next summer's drought. We are afraid we could not do an entirely satisfactory job.—Montpelier Argus.

Counsels Calmness.

There are times in a nation's life when restraint of utterance may be truer patriotism than patriotic talk. This is not the day on which to search the dictionary for white hot adjectives to inflame a public sentiment that will make harder the administration's task. All Americans of undivided allegiance are behind the government at Washington; but that should not mean that loyal Americans are behind their government to push it to precipitate action, to force its hand in any way, to lash it with vehement demands and passionate counsel. Let us all count on, or a hundred, or a thousand, if necessary, before giving full expression to the indignation and impatience that fill our souls. We shall be no worse for it; matters may be much better for it in the long run. This advice about pausing and counting before uttering applies to everybody, including former presidents of the United States. As for the "Americans" of divided allegiance, those who are to-day discovering reasons for partisan satisfaction and even for personal joy in the horror of Friday's non-combatant death list, it strikes us that the time is peculiarly opportune for silence and self-examination on their part.—New York Sun.

That Willoughby Cliff.

The Barre Times, in noting the great landslide on the Mount Pisgah side of Willoughby lake, comments on the possibilities of disaster at that point, and calls for an examination of the side of the cliff to see that no more rocks remain there that might be loosened and sent hurtling down on human beings at the bottom. We feel certain that the Times writer has never gazed upon the scenic glories at Willoughby. On one side Mount Pisgah rises precipitously from the lake to a height of something like 2,600 feet and on the opposite side Mount Hor is nearly as high. There is barely room for a roadway on the Mount Pisgah side and on the western shore not even a trail has ever been blazed. The cliff of Mount Pisgah has a sheer fall of 1,600 feet, making it the greatest precipice in the eastern part of North America, except with the exception of the break on the Saguenay, which Murray described as "awful grandeur." An examination of the Mount Pisgah cliff would hardly be the pastime of a drowsy summer day. Landslides at Willoughby have occurred at intervals from the time since man first knew the region and probably for ages before. These slides always take place in the spring when the rocks have become loosened from the alternate freezing and thawing effects. The conditions of the highway at the foot of the mountain have called for state aid in the past and such aid will undoubtedly be required in the future, as the town of Westmore contains less than 350 inhabitants and has a high tax rate. To make the cliff safe would be an engineering problem of gigantic magnitude.—Brattleboro Reformer.

One Thing We Must Know.

It is proper for our government to consider very carefully and very calmly all the circumstances surrounding the destruction of six score Americans that Germany sent to the bottom of the sea with the Lusitania. Nobody wants the administration to lose its head or to bluster. The nation is ready to stand with the president in a trying crisis and trust to his judgment to decide what is wise and right. We can await with reasonable patience while the course to be followed can be matured.

But while we wait we must know that what has been done shall not be done again. While we wait we must know that our government will not tolerate ruthless murder of our people. While we wait we must know that further slaughter of American citizens without warrant of law or fair chance is not threatened.

Americans are now on the seas and will cross the so-called war zone. Are we to await the event without knowledge that as far as lies in our power they will enjoy the protection of their country? From Germany comes news of rejoicing because of the fate of the Lusitania. Every spokesman for the Kaiser whose voice has been heard seeks to justify it. Evidently the intention is to repeat it. Are we to remain stolidly "neutral" expecting a fresh infamy upon the name of humanity and the honor of our country? One American ship has been sunk. One American ship has been shelled with bombs. One American ship has been torpedoed at the cost of three American lives. And all we know is that these outrages—all but the first, for which we have demanded and are to obtain satisfaction in dollars and cents—are receiving on the part of our government very earnest but very calm consideration.

Germany's warning that neutral vessels in the war zone might be mistaken for enemy vessels and suffer the consequences brought forth from Washington the grave reminder that for reckless disregard of American rights Germany would be held to strict account. Yet while this admonition was still fresh in every mind the Cushing was bombarded by an air craft and the daylight was wrecked and part of her crew killed by a German submarine.

Must we undergo some still more serious outrage before we speak in terms that will be understood? With no word to express horror or protest we saw Germany make a mock of humanity when without a shred of right or regard for the sacred rights of man she declared her towns and subjected her civilian population to starvation. Are we to be content with what has proved an insufficient notice when the lives of our own people are needlessly sacrificed? Is this the way to keep us cool? Does this persuade us to trust the president and abide the result with confidence? Time may be required to decide.



"Friend Wife, here's one on you—you went out of town and bought that suit for our little Willie. Now, if you'd gone to F. H. Rogers & Co.'s, you could have found just as good a suit for \$2 less."

Here's another point—do your buying in the town where your husband makes his living. Boys' suits, \$3 to \$10. Wash Suits, 50c to \$2.

F. H. Rogers & Co.
We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing

actly what measures should be adopted if we are called upon to exert our power. Not an instant is needed to decide that we will not suffer Germany or any other nation to murder our citizens. Not an instant should be lost in notifying Germany in terms that cannot be misunderstood that the whole strength of this nation is behind the assertion of our purpose to protect our citizens to the uttermost. Not an instant should be lost in making known to the world, and especially to the people of the United States, that from this resolve we will not be swerved. There is delay that hastens. There is calmness that kindles dangerous passion.—New York Globe.

Now We Know.

It needed the wholesale killing of Americans to make us realize some things about this war. For nine months the chronicle of savagery, had been growing. Yet the atrocities in Belgium and France, the German achievements against old men, women and children, and other cases of butchery and wanton devastation remained incomprehensible to us. The unlikelihood of such horrors seemed in our minds to discredit even positive evidence of them. We could not realize that such happenings were really going on. The truth was much too far fetched. The facts sounded vague and legendary. One touch of sickening horror of our own, for our own has changed all this. Now we know. The rest is not only proven, by the testimony of eyewitnesses, and doubly proven by the written diaries of German prisoners, but made credible by our own experience. We learn something from the destruction of men of our own nation and city, now known to us, the destruction of American mothers and American children. The lesson is brought home. No French or Belgian city could be so rapine, no woman or child shot to death, mutilated or worse, any longer lacks our full and understanding sympathy.

Our victims have established a kinship with the victims of Belgium and France, and we begin to understand.—New York Evening Sun.

\$8,000,000 for Golf Caddies Per Year.

In the May American Magazine Jerome D. Travers, four times amateur golf champion of America, writes a remarkable article entitled, "The High Cost of Golfing." He presents most interesting facts about the cost of golf than have ever been gathered together before. Of the pay of caddies he says: "The money made by caddies out of golf is one of the most interesting features of the game. These boys range from youngsters only ten years old to others who are from eighteen to twenty. Through the week only about ten or fifteen of these are kept busy to each course, but on Saturdays and Sundays, as many clubs have refused to let caddies work on Sunday—there must be full 100,000 boys earning from fifty cents to a dollar for their one or two rounds. During the playing season, especially the spring and fall seasons, golfers throughout the United States must pay out at least \$8,000,000 a week in caddy fees, which is no small item for young boys, who, however, earn every cent they make, despite many complaints they receive.

"No, the riddle isn't overpaid. He is out in the open, leading a healthy life; but the golfer is inclined at times to be selfish and thoughtless, and boys are blamed for the loss of golf balls that an Argus couldn't follow or find, not if he had two hundred eyes. Golfers should be much more careful than they are in their general behavior, meaning both deed and word, in the presence of their caddies, who, being much younger, are so much more easily influenced.

"It is hard to say just how much is paid out for caddy fees in the course of an entire season, but it wouldn't be far wrong to say this annual bill is at least \$8,000,000. And \$8,000,000 is not an inconsiderable amount for even the youth of America to earn in the course of a year."

Some Old Stuff.

"Black specks before my eyes, doctor," complained the society patient. "That is very annoying and monotonous."

"Yes, they never have any new names."—Pittsburg Post.

Furnishes Proof.

"The you really believe college education helps a young man in business life?" "I know it does. At college my boy was the champion sprinter of his class, and now he has a job as bank runner."—Baltimore American.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coffin, who have been visiting at George Bigelow's for several weeks, left yesterday for Concord, N. H., where Mr. Coffin is to be employed in the state asylum in that city.

Word is received from Gary Simons, now engaged in farming on a large scale in Stockton, Montana, that he has lately finished putting in 200 acres of wheat, a part of this being winter wheat and the balance spring wheat. The cost of seed and labor was about \$500.

The Mohawks won the game with the Graniteville Seconds last Saturday by a score of 7 to 6. This week Saturday they play the D. C. V's at Barre.

C. E. Ingalls was able to return to his duties in the meatmarket at the Hoyt, McAllister, Martin store the 10th, after a week's illness with grip and complications.

N. R. Farnham is building an addition to the south side of his barn, 20x30 feet in size. The new part is boarded and roofed and is to be clapboarded later. Henry Poole and Frank Godfrey did the carpenter work.

Fred J. Poor advertises to sell at auction on his premises on Thursday, May 13, at one o'clock sharp, his herd of 27 grade Holstein and Ayrshire cows, together with pigs, calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. This stock is sold to get cash to pay off the mortgage on his farm. C. F. Smith, auctioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Dow and Mr. and Mrs. E. Clyde McAllister went to Woodsville, N. H., last Saturday to visit Mrs. Anna and Vernon Edson of that place, returning on Sunday.

The largest catch of the season at Rood pond was made last Sunday by Hector McLeod, George Gordon and James Smith from the Riddel farm, being 35 perch, all of good size.

Rural carrier Charles U. Sivright dislocated his left shoulder yesterday while riding on the back of a buckboard, losing his hold and falling in such a way as to put it out of joint, besides bruising him up somewhat.

Married in Washington, May 8, by Rev. Irving Towsley, Harold Marble of Williamstown and Miss Olive Denison of Washington. The groom is the son of Bryan Marble, who bought the Thomas Waldo farm several years ago, moving here from Washington. The bride has been for several terms a teacher in town. They have bought the farm at Broughton Corner, of Henry Emery and have already taken possession.

MONTPELIER.

William Wentworth pleaded guilty yesterday in city court to a charge of breach of the peace, it being alleged that he struck Joseph Ellis during an altercation. He was fined \$5 and costs of \$3.14. Jacques Satien of Barre, arrested on a charge of transporting liquor, waived examination and was bound over to county court, bail of \$100 being furnished by Joseph Aja.

Referee W. N. Theriault mailed yesterday checks for the first dividend, amounting to 15 per cent, in the bankrupt estate of the Brusa Granite company of Northfield. Another dividend is expected before settlement of the estate is made.

L. O. Wilder of Middlesex was kicked by a horse at his farm in Middlesex yesterday noon, suffering a broken arm. Mr. Wilder was brought to this city by Dr. C. E. Hunt and the fracture reduced. Mr. Wilder was driving the horse from the field to the barn and slapped one of the horses with his hand. The horse kicked, striking Mr. Wilder midway between the elbow and shoulder.

Henry R. Bailey of Calais has settled his account in probate court as administrator of the estate of Annette Martin, late of Calais. C. C. Graves has been appointed administrator of the estate of Emeline Hobart, late of Middlesex.

RESIGNS AT MIDDLEBURY.

Suzanne E. Throop to be Succeeded by Eleanor S. Ross.

Middlebury, May 11.—Miss Suzanne E. Throop has resigned as dean of women of Middlebury college and Miss Eleanor S. Ross of the public high school of Boise, Idaho, has been appointed to the position.

Miss Ross, who is a graduate of Middlebury in the class of 1893, is the daughter of Warren E. and Ida Robbins Ross of Rutland, and prepared for college in that city. Upon graduation, after teaching five years in Pennsylvania, she accepted a position in the Rutland high school, where she taught until three years ago. In 1912 Miss Ross accepted a position in the Boise, Idaho, public high school.

Miss Ross comes to Middlebury with wide experience as a teacher and also intimate knowledge of the college. She will be the first graduate of the college to hold the position of dean of women. Miss Ross was a member of the Alpha Chi sorority, then the only society for women in the college, and of Phi Beta Kappa.

Miss Throop will be in New York City next year. During her two years' stay in Middlebury, she has made many friends, both in the town and among the students. She has been especially successful in improving the dramatic work of the college organizations. The marked success of the last junior play was due to her painstaking drilling of the cast.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Henry Larrow Admitted Assault on Young Girl.

Vergennes, May 11.—Henry Larrow, aged 31, who was arrested Saturday evening by City Sheriff Lee Vandenberg on the charge of committing rape on Ruth Curtis, the 11-year-old daughter of Nelson Curtis, Jr., of Paxton, was brought before Justice of the Peace G. F. O. Kimball yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge.

He was taken by Sheriff Vandenberg to the county jail at Middlebury to await the disposition of his case at the June term of the county court.

At first, when asked if he would plead guilty, he answered, "I don't know," but afterwards added, "I guess they have enough on me," and pleaded guilty.

State's Attorney Allen Sturtevant of Middlebury appeared for the state.

WATERBURY.

The Ladies of the Macintosh held a very interesting meeting last evening, when the work was beautifully accomplished by the state deputy. There was also election of officers, and a show of seven were initiated.

More Coats Reduced
Another Lot Samples Received

Prices; \$3.98, \$5.98, \$6.98 up to \$20

Come in and see why we sell so many Coats

Girls and Middies Blouses

All the styles to select from at.....\$1.00

May Sale Summer Underwear

for women and children, on second floor

Laces—Our Store

offers you great bargains all this week. See the Wide Laces at, per yard5c, 10c, 15c and 25c

Sale Children's Dresses

6 to 14 years at.....50c, 75c, 95c

Ladies' House Dresses

We purchased a sample line

Now on sale at, each79c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

The Vaughan Store

ANTIQUITY OF SEAL RINGS.

They Are Mentioned in the Bible and Their Origin is Unknown.

The origin of seals is lost in the shades of antiquity. In Assyrian and Babylonian ruins seals are still found, and it is certain that their use passed from those countries to Greece and Rome, to all European countries and from England to America. Originally they were set in rings.

The earliest references to them in Biblical history is found in Genesis xxxviii, where it is recorded that, pending certain negotiations between Judah and Tamar, the widow of his son, Tamar demanded a pledge and Judah gave her his signet and other belongings. And when Abah, king of Israel, tried to buy Naboth's vineyard and couldn't his wife Jezebel "wrote letters in Abah's name and sealed them with his seal."

In the book of Esther, chapter viii, it is written that King Ahasuerus said to Esther and Mordecai, "Write ye also for the Jews, as it liketh you, in the king's name and seal it with the king's ring, for the writing which is written in the king's name and sealed with his ring may no man reverse." Seals doubtless were used long before the stirring events described in the quoted chapter of Genesis, but no one took the trouble to write about them. From the time of Jeremiah to William the Conqueror the pen was practically unknown to king, noble or peasant, so the seal was absolutely necessary.—Kansas City Star.

A Word to Parents.

Never amuse your children at the expense of other people. Never allow your children to ridicule other people. Neglect this advice and the time will assuredly come when these children will amuse themselves with your follies and ridicule your authority.—Exchange.

Wisdom.

Hope and success make a finer tonic than medicine. The best tonic is fresh air. The best restorative is sleep. The best stimulant is exercise. Fatigue calls for rest and not the spur.—Wisconsin State Journal.

The Inducement.

"He showed her a fine building lot in a fashionable suburb just before she agreed to be his."

"Ah, a case of love at first sight!"—Baltimore American.

Jewsharp Artists.

Ability in performing on the Jewsharp (which, by the way, has nothing to do with the Hebrews) was once the medium of bringing luck to a German soldier. One of Frederick the Great's warriors so charmed the king with his performance on two Jewsharps that he gave him his discharge and a large money present and enabled him to amass a fortune playing at concerts.

The greatest performer on the Jewsharp was a German, Charles Eulenstein, whose exhibitions in London in 1828 were very popular, but also, unfortunately, fatal to his teeth.—London Mail.

Panama Hats.

Three to six months, working four or five hours each day, are required in Ecuador to complete the best "Panama" hats, but children will make two of the cheapest grade hats from un-dressed straw in a day. Qualifications such as patience, good eyesight and the skill acquired by years of experience are necessary to produce the very best grade of hats.

Two Methods.

"I buy my wife everything she wants. How about you?" "I keep mine wanting a few things just to be sure that her interest in me is maintained."—Kansas City Journal.

A Drawback.

Mrs. Hicks—Have you ever tried shopping by mail? Mrs. Wicks—My dear, one cannot shop that way; one can only buy things by mail.—Boston Transcript.

Who is the happiest man? He who values the merits of others and in their pleasure takes joy, even as though 'twere his own.—Goethe.

Tennis Season Has Arrived

and we have the goods. All the new styles for men, women and children. Don't buy until you have seen our line.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

176 NORTH MAIN STREET



THE GREAT WAR

is teaching the people of Europe a lesson of thrift. Why wait to learn this lesson from hard experience? Begin now to in-trench against old age and want—one is sure to come, the other may—by opening an account with

The Burlington Trust Co. "Safety First"

City Hall Square—North Burlington, Vt.

N. B.—Our recent financial statement tells the story of our success. Write for it.

BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915.

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Those 600,000 Italians at Verona could give the Austrians quite a warm reception.

The British assurance that a thing can't be done has been given a harsh jolting.

If a warning whitens a crime, then every "Black Hand" act is as pure as the driven snow.

Two Vermont children were burned to death and another was drowned last Sunday. That is not conservation.

Kaiser Wilhelm is said to have been a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. It remains to be learned what he thinks after reading Roosevelt's blunt declaration about the sinking of the Lusitania. Perhaps it may open his eyes to a certain extent.

It was a nationwide rumor that something evil had befallen President Wilson on Sunday, last. It is time to see that such a rumor shall at no time have basis in fact. In other words, it is time to take the necessary precautions in a crucial period.

The question whether the Lusitania was armed against hostile ships might easily be answered by the U. S. inspectors at New York, who could report whether there were any guns aboard when they made their inspection just before the ship sailed. If there were no guns aboard then, there is little probability that the Lusitania had any guns set up as she steamed across the ocean. The surviving passengers, too, might be able to render a desired amount of light on the German claim that the ship was armed.

Having seen and admired the beauties of Lake Willoughby, we quite agree with the Brattleboro Reformer that it is one of the finest spots in the whole country; and we think that the roadway at the base could be made much safer by examination of the side of the cliff as far as possible to locate and dislodge halting rocks which might be sent hurtling down on the road at the least impetus. To make a thorough and minute examination of the entire side of the cliff would be quite an engineering feat, we agree, and out of the question perhaps under existing conditions; but

FOR SALE

Taken in exchange for an Overland six cylinder, one Cadillac touring car with full equipment. This car is in good condition and has been operated by Mr. W. G. Nye of North Montpelier as a private car.

Would make a good truck.

The price is low. Call and see it.

H. F. CUTLER & SON

330 No. Main St. Phone 402-3

somewhat less work and less expense would do much to insure the safety of the hundreds of people who are in the habit of congregating at the base of the cliff, we believe. If so, the work ought to be done.

A "GREAT ACHIEVEMENT."

"The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed beside the greatest achievements of this naval war," comments a Cologne, Germany, newspaper.

Yes, it is a success which to all intents and purposes is just on a level with the act of the cowardly, skulking desperado, who, heavily armed, goes into ambush beside the road and waits for his unarmed victim to come along and then pumps the victim full of death-dealing lead. The victim has no weapon at hand to defend himself; he cannot fight back; his only recourse is flight. And of what good is flight when the desperado has long-range projectiles? The Lusitania was the unarmed victim, not a ship of war, but a ship of commerce, carrying several hundreds of women and children, some tourists, a few men who were going into the service of Great Britain and a cargo which by great stretch of the imagination alone could be termed contraband of war. The Lusitania carried no guns, mounted or unmounted. To destroy her was merely a test of marksmanship on the part of the under-sea fighters. In that test the Germans showed proficiency at hitting a large target; they did their outlined work faithful to the orders. And the great ship of peace went down. Down with her went women, little children and babes in arms. Was that a great naval achievement? We leave it to a verdict of history, confident of the nature of that verdict and confident, too, that the Germans themselves, deep down in their hearts, do not feel just as they boast about feeling if the Cologne newspaper is typical of the popular applause in the German empire.

SCORING THE LIFEBELTS.

The value of lifebelts has been proven so many times that one is inclined to wonder at the reluctance of some passengers on the Lusitania to place the belts about their bodies, for we read among the many reports of the disaster that tenders of these ordinary means of safety were rejected by some persons aboard the already tilting ship. Possibly the rejection of those offers was due to the fact that the passengers felt a curious and unexplained sense of safety on board the giant liner; and, indeed, the magnitude of a boat like the Lusitania does tend to impress many landmen with a feeling that the boat cannot sink except under extraordinary conditions. Possibly the conviction that those extraordinary conditions had not arrived lulled many into a false belief that, being so near land, it was safer to stay on a large, though damaged object, than to trust oneself to the comparatively frail-looking small boats which the Lusitania carried. Anyway, we know from apparently authentic reports that many passengers rejected the lifebelts and were thrown into the water without having any means for keeping themselves afloat except as they were able to grasp floating objects. The sea was calm at the time of the disaster and it would have been possible to keep one's head above water for a considerable time with the aid of the life belts, providing, of course, the shock of the cold water had not overcome weakened physical systems and rendered the endangered unconscious. The conditions were favorable for rescue after the victims were hurled into the sea because the disaster took place within observation of the marine observers on shore because it happened in broad daylight and because the sea was smooth. If ever lifebelts would have proven their worth, it was right here. The rejection of such respectable means for self preservation furnishes an object lesson for sea travelers hereafter.

Ladies and children's lifebelts and jumps to close at life a pair at Fifty.